

# THE DAILY EXPRESS.

TERRE-HAUTE:

TUESDAY..... SEPTEMBER 17, 1861

We have received from Hon. Henry S. Lane, United States Senator, a copy of the addresses delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives, on the death of Senator Douglas. It is an interesting and valuable document, for which the Senator will please accept our thanks.

We are glad to see arrangements have been made for the opening of books of subscription for the purchase of Treasury notes at Indianapolis, and at the Branch Bank in this city. This will give all our citizens, who desire it, an opportunity to subscribe towards the National loan, and we have no doubt therefore many who will do so. We are not advised of the precise time when they will be opened here, but it will not like ly be many days.

## FROM THE POTOMAC.

CAMP OF THE POTOMAC.  
ABOVE WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861. — EDITOR EXPRESS:—I often wonder if the folks at home realize what a glorious thing it is to be at the seat of war or whereabouts, where the whole world is looking with awe and trembling—aw at the sublime majesty of war, and trembling in anxiety over the result of the strife. In spite of hard marches, with heavy knapsacks, of heavy guard duties, of poor rations and scarcely Quarters, it is a glorious thing to be a "brave soldier boy." The blood of Young America within the last few years has run sluggishly through the veins for want of something to do. Since the war the opportunity is just the thing—all can go to war and all be heroes.

Your correspondent went to Harper's Ferry with the 16th Indiana last July. Gen. Banks had just taken command of the Department of the Shenandoah. The battle of Bull's Run, just fought, had cast a gloom over the great North, which nothing but the quick response of the thousands of loyal troops, to the new call of the President, could dispel. We who were under him soon learned to place the greatest confidence in the military skill and ability of Gen. Banks. The idea of evacuating Harper's Ferry and placing the batteries on the Maryland side below, was a splendid stroke of policy in case of an attack, as they could thus sweep the town and all approaches thereto. Our forces which have not since been increased, amounted to about forty thousand men. We were encamped for three weeks in Pleasant Valley. The Hoosiers (the 12th and 16th are all the Indians Regiments in the division) spent the time mostly eating hard biscuits, standing picket guard and climbing the mountains. Col. Haskelman aptly illustrated the rambling propensities of the Hoosiers the other day, by saying that if the jaws of Hades should open with the fumes of brimstone oozing forth, they would want to go down to see if there wasn't some peaches to be found.

By a zig-zag course, and at various intervals between marches, we have come to our present place of camp. The first day we marched eighteen miles, in which we proved to all the Yankees of our brigade, the vast superiority of muscle which is possessed by the boys of the West. Fletcher Webster's celebrated Massachusetts 12th, the regt. of all the Yankees of our brigade, is in our brigade. Its members were splendidly equipped by public contribution in Boston. Of course, a Yankee is impudent and saucy, and many were the taunts we fellow's in grey jackets had to bear from the fine gentlemen in blue coats with tails to 'em. But it was joyful news to us as we at the head of the column were stalking along right merrily to hear that the Yankees were halting by the wayside and getting awful tired. Just a little malice we consider allowable, though we are all engaged in the same glorious cause. Wouldn't you, Mr. Editor, feel "unwise aforesaid," if you should see a lot of them deploy on a flock of geese by the wayside—putting them all to death and then turn around and tell the General that it was the Hoosiers? The worst of all was, that while we were passing through a section where it was necessary to be very cautious, one of them wandered off into the fields, ahead of the troops, and fired off a gun as our advance came up, thus alarming the whole column. The memory of that double quick movement through the mud and passing him for three miles after supposed success, will never, I fear, inspire me with a bad feeling toward all Yankees land.

Our present camp is near the Potomac, eighteen miles above Washington. Lewisburg, Va., is opposite, and six miles distant. The rebels have forces there, how many, it is hard to tell. We have been in a terrible state of excitement, the last few days, owing to many rumors which are prevalent. Sometimes we hear that Johnson is marching on right on us, and then again the rebels are retreating, and the news is, that we have to follow them up. In earnest, things certainly are culminating. We are too near the rebels, and the war spirit is up too strong to go long without fighting. The terrible tide of the last six weeks in the storm of battle is portentous of the awful tempest to come. The South has the advantage of one year's preparation for the contest together with advantages gained heretofore by controlling the War Department while the North was asleep. We, on the other hand, have the superior numbers, and better cause. Under such circumstances, let no despairing heart say that our's will not soon be the victory.—A nation of sturdy Northerners will rally to the rescue in case of another defeat. Thousands of lives must be sacrificed upon the Juggernaut of our nationality—the track of invading army will be purified with the blood of Americans—a million hearts may be rent over the loss of dear ones. Mourning, agony, death, is the price of a solid nationality, but it will not be too dear when once gained. Let England break our blockade if she dare! We have whipped her twice, and can give her a third licking the third time.

There are many many things deplorable in this war. Across the river there, in the secession camp, are a dozen or more noble, minded fellows who were my classmates, and even roommates in days gone by at College. We are enemies now, but instead of a feeling of animosity, the tear of regret would dash most stars at the set, set change. The people at home, I believe, are of the opinion that all should bear arms against the Government, should be hung. We, in camp, are decidedly in favor of giving the "peace men," and other traitors of the North the punishment due at all such entertainments. The trees of the South, is caused by fanaticism, but for this of the North there is no excuse. I have seen a copy of the State Journal, also of the Terre-Haute Journal of late, and if their tone has not changed, I do not understand why their editors are allowed, in these times, to indulge in tirades against the people of the North who have raised and fed them. Such men have the

elements of meanness so fully developed in their physical organizations that patriotism in their bosoms has long since suffered the death of the righteous.

The health of our division is excellent—The 16th Regiment has been organized nearly five months and there has not been a single death, so far, among us. Can any Regiment beat that? Our General says we are the healthiest set of fellows he has, and that we can out walk, out eat, and he hopes before the people!

More anon,  
SOLDIER BOY

More Good Democratic Testimony.

LYMAN THAYER, Esq., of Albany, New York, was nominated by the "Democratic" Convention of the Empire State for the office of Attorney General. He was not given (as candidate nominated by the Democratic) Convention in this State were the privilege of making in his letter of acceptance a platform to suit his views, without regard to the resolutions of the Convention.—

Therefore as the platform had a white feather sticking in it, he declined the nomination. His letter of declination is a very strong document. We quote as follows:

I am at this day, as I have ever been, a Democrat from study, reflection, observation and conviction.

Before the commencement of the dreadful Civil War which is now being waged against our Government, my voice and feeble influence had been exerted, to the extent of my ability, to promote peace between the North and the South.

But when the fraction loving Democrats of the North, in company with thousand of others, were laboring to avert the dangers that were threatening our beloved country, the South closed the door to all negotiation and compromise by an appeal to arms.

Bearing in mind that acts committed in time of war, under the pressure of necessity and self-preservation are not likely to ripen into precedents for times of peace, we should regard with toleration all things done by the constituted authorities, with an honest purpose to uphold the authority of the government and to put down rebellion. But when their acts begin to be questionable, let the people to regard his assumption of doubtful power in the purchase of Louisiana—with profound silence.

So long as the rebels insist on their usurped and treasonable Government, and put forth secession as the corner stone of their Confederacy, and remain in arms with fixed and avowed purposes, we cannot initiate negotiations for peace, unless we are willing to recognize their pretensions and divide the Union.—When the rebellion is overcome in whole or in part, or less obnoxious claims are put forth by the rebels, we can negotiate for a settlement.

Meanwhile, the great issue of sustaining the Union swallows up all minor issues. The rebellion must be crushed, or Republican institutions fail, and with them perish Liberty and Democracy.

**The Army in Western Virginia.—Gen. Scott's Report on Cheat Mountain, its Capture and Fire in the Bears' Hole Prisoners.**

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

CAMP FERRY, Sept. 14.—Lee resumed the attack along our whole line at Cheat Mountain yesterday. After a long contest, Reynolds fairly repulsed him, with considerable rebel loss, estimated at no less than our side, owing to the fact that our chief editor describes it, as having him back till they reached a place where the water was about two feet deep, where he pulled him over backwards, seized him under, and pulled his head up again! "Drawn yourself (down he went)—leave me to tether the marts (another plunge)—get drunk! (another souse)—and start for the river!" (Another dip)—"better use water instead of rotgut! (another dip and shake of his head)—I'll draw you to land again, and all the meat at the war." And so, sozzling him to his heart's content, she led him out a wester not a better man, and coaxed him into the house and glued him.

Our scouts returned to-day from an exploration toward Lewistown. Floyd had been telling that the Federal loss was tremendous—over two hundred killed the first fire—while his own was almost nothing. We did not explain why, after winning such a victory, he retreated.

McCook took seventeen prisoners yesterday, in an armed reconnaissance across the river.

Most of our wounded are doing very well.

SECOND-DISPATCH.—

Gen. Cox is here to-day for an interview with Gen. Rosecrans. He moved the main body of his army from Gauley Bridge towards Lewisburg, W. Va., and Floyd is here treating as fast as possible.

Gen. Schenck is in Grafton, pushing along matters finely for action against the rebels.

Say regular reinforcements to the rebels, if possible to headquarters. If the people of Ohio wish to see the campaign in Western Virginia still more successful, let them hurry forward troops immediately by thousands.—They can never be more serviceable than now.

AGATE.

**Sutlers and Soldiers.**

We are desired to call attention to the following regulations of the War Department, as derived from general orders:

1. **INVESTIGATIONS.**—Having come to notice of a portion from the General commanding of the Department of the Shenandoah, forbids sutlers to "keep ardent spirits, or other intoxicating drinks;" but as they may have arisen from predisposition, the Department has requested a postponement of legal proceedings against such cases, as violations of an act of Congress until the intention of the regulation should be more fully explained. It is therefore made known, that the prohibition referred to is absolute and admits of no exception; and a violation of it not only subjects the offender to the penalty which the regulation prescribes, but also, within the Indian country, renders him liable to the penalties of an act of Congress of 2d June, 1804, regulating in terms with the Indian tribes.

2. **NO SUTHER SHALL SELL TO AN ENLISTED MAN ON CREDIT A SUM EXCEEDING ONE THIRD OF HIS MONTHLY PAY WITH THE SAME MONTH, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN SANCTION OF THE COMPANY COMMANDER, OR THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE POST OR STATION IF THE MAN DOES NOT BELONG TO A COMPANY; AND NOT EXCEEDING ONE HALF OF THE MONTHLY PAY WITH SUCH PENALTY.**

Three days before the last of every month the sutler shall render, for verification, to the company commander, or to the commanding officer, as the case may be, according to the means of the post or station, a full and accurate account in each case of any charge he may have against enlisted men for collection, and the officer shall submit the account to the sutler for acknowledgment and signature, and witness the same.—In the case of death, desertion, or removal from the post, of the soldier, the account will be rendered immediately. If the soldier dispute the account and the sutler insist, and in the case of death and desertion, the sutler will be required to establish the account by affidavit of the officer authorized to administer oaths.

3. **TO MEET THE EXPENSES OF THE TIME, WHEN ALL ARE REQUIRED TO PRACTICE THE MOST RIGID ECONOMY, THE UNDERSTANDING.**

4. **HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.**

AT THE SAME TIME ALONG NONE OF THE TOWERS WITH WHICH THEIR TABS HAVE HERETOFORE BEEN SUPPLIED.

5. **TRADEWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

MUSICAL.

KELLOGG'S UNION QUADRILLE BAND!

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL CALLS IN THE MUSICAL LINE. MADE FURNISHED FOR BALL AND PARTIES AT REASONABLE RATES.

LYDIA.

LET THOSE WHO WANT TO "COMPROMISE" WITH TRAITORS, STAND FROM UNDER.

THE GATHERING AVAILENCE OF A PATRIOTIC PUBLIC SPECTACLE WILL CRUSH TO STONES WHATEVER SHALL ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR UNTIL TREASON IS SQUELCHED.

## Daniel S. Dickinson on the "Peace"

LIE.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON said some things in his speech, made in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, a few days ago, that should be kept before the people:

"I cannot afford to turn away from my duty because a political opponent is acting with me nor to stay away from a duty when all else fails."

"No, I must go on and discharge a great duty. I hold it to be the first duty of every citizen, every party, to aid in restoring it restored it can be—the great and good Government."

"Let every American citizen, instead of crying Peace, Peace, when there is no peace—rally upon the ramparts until Session is silenced—until the roar of artillery has ceased. Then we shall have peace—enduring peace, of the same generation, as we shall have no more of this Session in the present century."

"There is no half way house in this matter—no tarrying place between sustaining the Government and attempting its overthrow. There is no peace negotiation that will suit the case until the rebellion is put down. And were I in favor, or disposed to tamper with this rebellion, or aid or countenance it, I would go and take my stand with the rebels. Because, if it be right for them to make up an army and assist in overthrowing the Government, then they should be overthrown by the whole power of the Government, and put down, so that no restoration day will ever find rebellion again."

Military Affairs.

General Reynolds, as he dispatches we publish this morning show, is in a perilous position, and he has asked for reinforcements so often and earnestly that it would be shame ful and cruel to disregard his demands. The men who are imperilled are nearly all Indians, and their condition excites peculiar sympathy and anxiety here. The Governor has taken the responsibility of sending three regiments at once to his relief, and by the time the public report of their arrival and assistance, it may be questionable, let alone the legal point, as Jefferson Davis' adjec-

tive to regard his assumption of doubtful power in the purchase of Louisiana—with profound silence.

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## CLOTHING.

### Minshall & Paddock

HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE SUPERIOR

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SHIRTS !

AND A FINE LINE OF

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING

EXTRA LARGE SIZED MERINO

UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS,

FOR LARGE SIZED MEN !

AND A Superior Article of

Leather Faced Driving Gloves !

We have also on hand, at all times, a

FULL ASSORTMENT

FRENCH BROAD CLOTHS,

DOESKINS, AND

GRENADINES,

AND A FINE LINE OF

DRESS SUITS !

AND A FINE LINE OF

SUMMER CASSIMERES,

LINENS, MELTONS,